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217CLASSIFICATION SECRETCOUNTRY East GermanySECURITY INFORMATION
REPORTTOPIC Military Information from the Rehagen - Klausdorf - Kammersdorf Area

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EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED DATE OF CONTENT DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 7 July 1953REFERENCES PAGES 4

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REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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1. On 6 June 1953, the Artillerie Kaserne near the Kammersdorf-firing range railroad station was occupied by about 2,500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and tank insignia; and black-bordered crimson epaulets. During the night of 28 May and on 30 May, about 120 trucks occupied by troops were seen leaving the installation, proceeding to Jagen (forest section) . A tent camp was being pitched there which was occupied by 800 troops. Between 28 May and 6 June, 250 to 300 troops wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets daily left the installation for practice attacks in Jagen . In the evening of 5 June, two 76-mm guns were emplaced in for a night firing practice. Driving school practices were observed almost daily. two wooden sheds, 80 x 12 meters, were being erected in the north section of the installation adjoining Jagen and 4 wooden sheds, about 60 x 10 meters, were being erected in the south section of the installation adjoining Jagen . At about 2 p.m. on 3 June, a column of about 60 trucks was seen on the Kammersdorf-Sperenberg road. Motor vehicles seen en route to and from the installation

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2. On 6 June, the Artillerie Kaserne at the Kammersdorf-firing range railroad station was occupied by about 1,500 troops, including about 150 uniformed women. Sentries observed wore black-bordered crimson epaulets. Between 24 May and 6 June, 20 trucks were almost daily observed at driving school practice in the vicinity of the installation. About 150 to 200 trucks and 30 tank trucks were in the former ammunition depot. Trucks observed en route to and from the installation

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3. On 2 June, the Eisenbahnpionier Kaserne was occupied by about 1,500 to 2,000 troops, with sentries wearing red-bordered black epaulets. Between 13 May to 2 June, 60 to 140 troops were almost daily seen engaged in physical training in the barracks yard. On 30 May, about four companies of troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, armed with carbines and carrying full fieldpack and gas masks, left the installation toward Wuensdorf. On 2 May, about 80 soldiers left the installation for field training in the wooded area south of the installation. On 16 May, 12 trucks with [] 4 x 122-mm guns were in the barracks yard. They were no longer seen on 28 May. Trucks observed entering and leaving the installation []
4. On 2 June, the barracks installation on Schunke Lake was occupied by about 1,500 troops. Sentries observed wore black-bordered black and red-bordered black epaulets. On 14 May, 60 tank trucks [] were in the barracks area. On 24 May, tank trucks [] were seen leaving the installation. On 2 June, 12 tank cars were shunted into the installation on the spur track.³
5. On 20 May, the Artillerie Kaserne at the Kammersdorf-firing range railroad station was occupied by about 2,000 to 3,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and tank insignia. The numerous vehicles previously observed in the yard were no longer there. [] they may have been in the vehicle sheds.
6. On 20 May, the Eisenbahnpionier Kaserne was occupied by about 600 to 700 troops wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets, red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia and, a few, black-bordered black epaulets. Four 37-mm AA guns, 2 motorized microwave radio stations and 4 radio trucks, [] were determined in the barracks area. About 70 troops were seen receiving radio training. [] A letter to a soldier dated 9 May 1953, examined by Censorship Office [] stamped [] and mailed in Sterletamak, Bashkirian ASSR, was found in the installation.²
7. The old telephone line along the Kammersdorf-firing range - Gottow - Luckenwalde road was being dismantled and replaced by a new line by about 30 to 40 troops. The line extended from Luckenwalde into the training area. Truck [] hauled the construction material to the construction site.⁴
8. On 13 June, the Artillerie Kaserne at Kammersdorf-firing range was occupied by about 110 officers and 1,000 troops. [] the unit stationed in the installation prior to spring 1952 [] was at present located on the Elbe River, 120 km from Berlin. A motor pool, including about 20 trucks, 1 jeep and 1 repair shop truck [] was in []

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the former training area northeast of the installation and east of the railroad line. [] the vehicles belonged to a supply column. The vehicles, except for the repair shop truck, were seen leaving the installation on several days, with the trucks occupied by four soldiers each.¹

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9. On 29 May, the Kummersdorf estate was occupied by an air force unit of 50 soldiers wearing blue service color. The unit furnished the guard personnel for the air force training area.⁵

10. On 7 June, 10 to 12 microwave radio stations, 4 x 76-mm AA guns, 6 guns, and 7 trucks were seen in the Eisenbahnpionier Kaserne. Fifty to 60 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia were seen at the entrance of the barracks yard, not engaged in any duty. Sedans [] were seen en route to and from the installation.⁴

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11. On 1 June, the Eisenbahnpionier Kaserne was occupied by troops wearing black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia and red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. Trucks []

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[] entered and left the installation. Some of the trucks entering the installation were loaded with straw.²

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12. On 24 May, the barracks installation on Schumke Lake was occupied by an engineer unit. On 21 May, troops received training in mine laying at the northern shore of Schumke Lake.³
13. Between 16 and 23 May, 2 radio masts, about 25 meters high, with each 1 radio truck nearby were in the barracks yard, and 3 more radio trucks were at the parking lot of the Eisenbahnpionier Kaserne. On 31 May, radio masts and vehicles were no longer observed. On 22 May, communication details equipped with small radio sets received instruction in the barracks area and about 200 meters east of the gypsum works.²
14. A high lookout post, about 10 meters high and with a platform mounting a small guardhouse, was seen on hill No 88. The watchtower was occupied by 3 troops during bomb release practices of the air force at the Kummersdorf firing range.⁵

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2.

Comment.

after the transfer to Alt-Ruedersdorf of a regiment of the 2d Gds AAA Div, quartering space must be available in the Eisenbahnpionier Kaserne. It, therefore, is possible that a unit of the 56th Motor Trans Regt was moved to the Eisenbahnpionier Kaserne.

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3.

Comment.

Elements of the 35th Engr Regt of the Third Gds Mecz Army, the bulk of which transferred to Apollensdorf, apparently remained in the barracks installation on Schunke Lake. The information fails to confirm the presence of the unidentified signal unit of the GCPG, which had been transferred there from the barracks installation Golm, Potsdam.

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4.

Comment.

the line construction was performed by soldiers of the 138th Gds Sig Regt of the Third Gds Mecz Army.

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5.

Comment.

The air force personnel observed belonged to the known target construction detail of the air force in charge of bomb release practices at the Kammersdorf firing range.

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